Metem Corporation
Sampling Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Presented herein is the field sampling plan for all field activities to be conducted by WESTON at the Metem Corporation site located in Parsippany, New Jersey (Figure 1-1). The field sampling plan has been developed at the request of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in accordance with the Scope of Work and Appendices A through T (January 1991) and the U.S. EPA Region II Quality Assurance Manual (October 1989). In addition, this field sampling plan is consistent with the WESTON Generic Field Sampling Plan (dated December 1992). The field sampling plan is intended to be utilized in conjunction with the Metem Corporation Task Work Plan (TWP) and will accompany the TWP as Attachment 4.

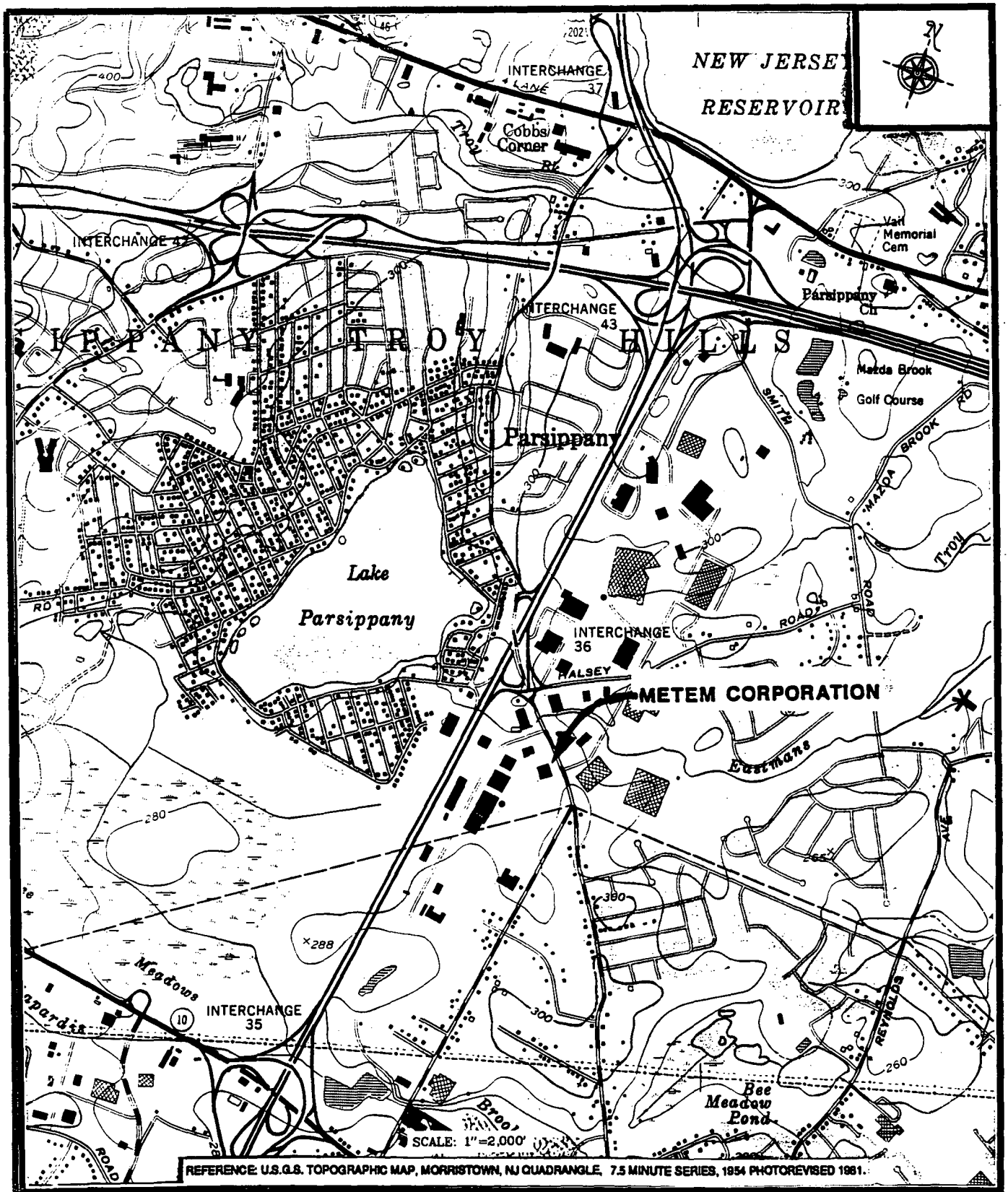
The sample strategy listed within the sample plan emphasized the collection of samples required to evaluate certain pathways of concern to the CERCLA Program. The sample plan includes as sections Sample Management and Control (2.0), Sampling and Procedures (3.0), Quality Assurance Quality Control (4.0), and Field Changes and Corrective Actions (5.0).

1.1 Site Description

The Metem Corporation site is located at 700 Parsippany Road, Parsippany, Morris County, New Jersey (Figure 1-1). The site is an active facility approximately 4 to 6 acres in size (Figure 1-2). The facility manufactures jet engine components which are produced by electro-chemical, and physical machining processes. These various methods annually generate approximately: 500,000 gallons of waste acids; 1,400 gallons of waste oil; and 1,400 gallons of spent 1,1,1-trichloroethane. These acids are stored in four 5,500-gallon tanks that are approximately six feet below grade with a secondary containment that is 18 inches greater in diameter than the waste tank itself. One tank stores nitric acid at 17% by weight, two tanks contain sulfuric acid at 14% concentration by weight, and one tank holds a combination of saltwater electrolyte and sulfuric acid. The waste oil and solvents are stored in 55-gallon drums in the drum storage area. The drum storage area was observed by WESTON personnel during an on-site reconnaissance on 21 December 1992. All drums were stored on pallets and appeared to be in good condition, however, no containment features were noted.

An inspection conducted by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), (currently known as New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (NJDEPE)), on 6 June 1984 revealed numerous violations on site including a spill in the drum storage area and various administrative violations. A drum labeled "hazardous" was observed leaking onto the ground surface in the drum storage area. The drum appeared to contain waste oil. The report also indicated that the ground in the drum storage area was "covered" with waste oil and trichloroethane. A followup investigation conducted by NJDEP on 11 July 1984 found that all waste oil and solvent drums in the drum storage area had been removed. The report also states that the contaminated soil in the drum storage area had been excavated and removed for disposal off site.

Figure 1-2



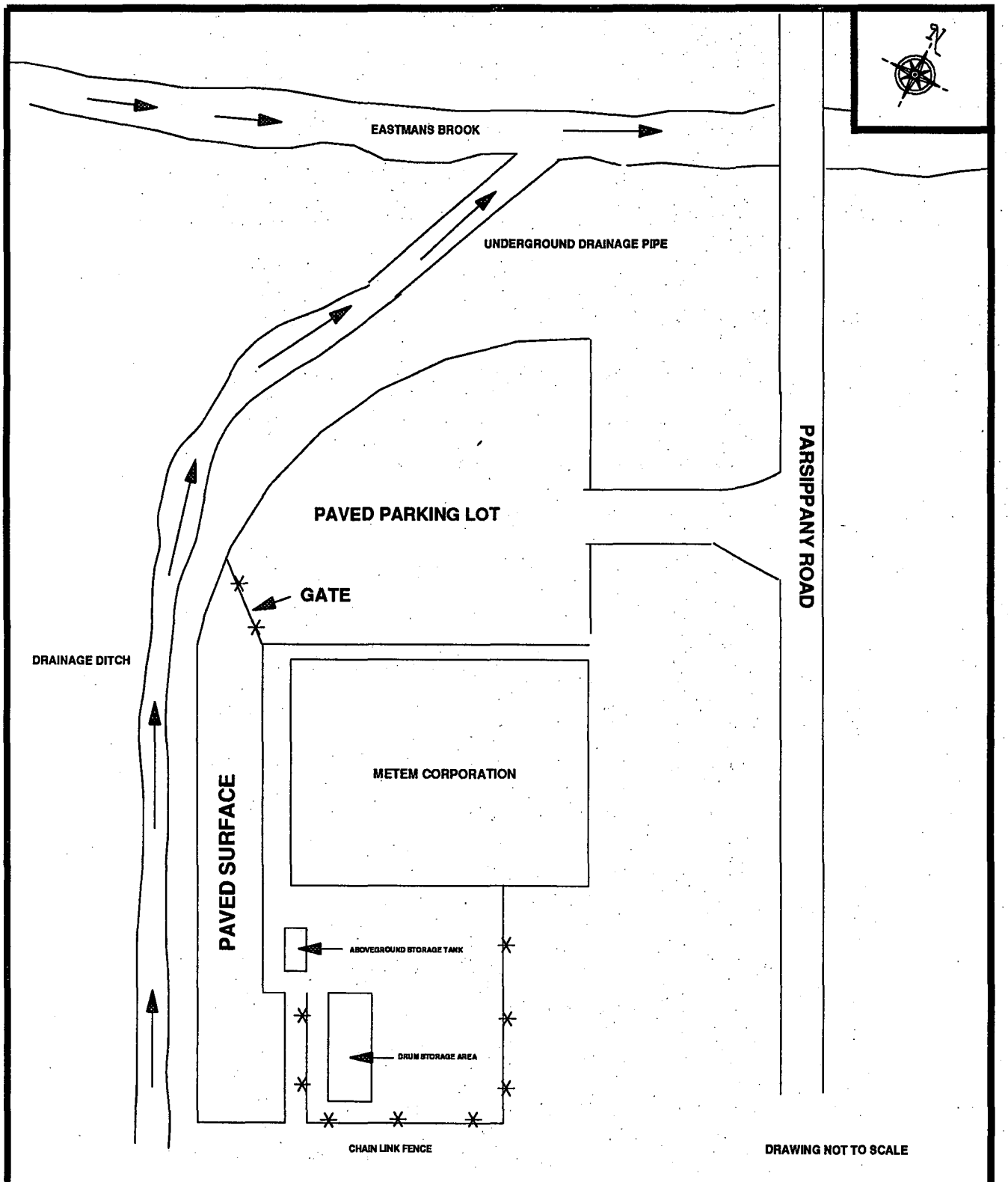
WESTON
MANAGERS DESIGNERS/CONSULTANTS

SITE LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1-1

METEM CORPORATION
MORRIS COUNTY
PARSIPPANY, NJ

RFE.1



WESTON® MANAGERS DESIGNERS/CONSULTANTS

SITE MAP

FIGURE 1-2

METEM CORPORATION
700 PARSIPPANY ROAD
PARSIPPANY, NJ

RFE1

Groundwater is the primary source for drinking water and industrial uses in this area of Morris County. Background information indicates that a public supply well is located approximately 2,400 feet northeast of the site. The nearest downslope surface water is Eastmans Brook located approximately 600 feet north of the site. A drainage ditch which runs along the western boundary of the site discharges directly into Eastmans Brook. There is a potential for runoff from the drum storage area to the drainage ditch.

1.2 Previous Work at the Site

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy, Division of Waste Management conducted an inspection on June 6, 1984 and April 22, 1985. A U.S. EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Preliminary Assessment was performed by NUS Corporation in 1989. There is no indication that a sampling event has occurred at the site.

1.3 Schedule

On-site Reconnaissance - Week of 12/21/92
Sampling - Week of 1/18/93

Analysis - Week of 2/22/93 to Week of 3/8/93
Data Receipt - Week of 3/1/93

2.0 SAMPLE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

2.1 Sample Identification System

Each sample will be designated by a numeric code which will identify the site. The numeric code will be the site task number specific for each site. Following the site code will be the media type. A hyphen will separate the site code and media type. Specific media types are as follows:

SS - Surface Soil	GW - Groundwater
SD - Sediment	SW - Surface Water
TB - Trip Blank	FB - Field Blank

Following the media type will be sequential sample numbers beginning with 01 and increasing accordingly. A duplicate sample will be identified in the same manner as other samples and will be distinguished in the field book.

2.2 Sample Bottles

As of September 1, 1989 the CLP Sample Bottle Repository has been decentralized. Therefore this responsibility has fallen to the Regions and subsequently to WESTON. Sample bottles will be obtained from WESTON Analytics, Lionville, Pennsylvania and will meet all guidelines specified in OSWER Directive 9240.0-05, "Specifications and Guidance for Obtaining Contaminant-Free Sample Containers (July 1989)".

2.3 Sample Packaging and Shipping

Samples will be packaged and shipped according to the USEPA User's Guide to the Contract Laboratory Program (December 1988). Chain-of-Custody forms, sample labels, custody seals and other sample documents will be completed as specified in the above reference manual. All entries will be made in permanent ink. If errors are made when completing any of these forms, the error will be crossed out with a single line, initialed, and dated by the sampler. Each environmental sample will be properly identified and sealed in a polyethylene (PE) bag. The bag shall then be placed in a fiberboard cooler which has also been lined with a large PE bag. Samples shall be packed with sufficient ice (sealed in PE bags) to cool the samples to 4°C. Enough non-combustible adsorbent cushioning material shall be filled to minimize the possibility of container breakage. The large PE bag shall then be sealed and the container closed. Custody seals and strapping tape shall then be affixed. All samples will be shipped within 24 hours of collection via a common carrier. When sample shipments are to be transported, the USEPA Sample Management Office (SMO) will be notified on that day or the following morning of the shipment, airbill number and number and type of samples being shipped.

2.4 Sample Documentation

The sampling team or individual performing a particular sampling activity is required to maintain a field notebook. This field notebook will be a bound weatherproof logbook that shall be filled out at the location of sample collection immediately after sampling. It shall contain sample particulars including sample number, sample collection time, sample location, sample descriptions, sampling methods used, daily weather conditions, field measurements, name of sampler, and other site specific observations. It shall also contain any deviations from protocol. All entries will be made in permanent ink. If errors are made when completing this logbook, the error will be crossed out with a single line, initiated and dated by the sampler.

3.0 SAMPLING STRATEGY AND PROCEDURES

3.1 Sample Strategy

Figure 3-1 provides proposed sample locations. The following samples will be collected:

- Five (5) surface soil samples
- Three (3) sediment samples
- One (1) surface water sample

A total of five (5) surface soil samples are proposed for the Metem Corporation site. Three soil samples (including a duplicate for Quality Control) will be collected in the drum storage area. These samples will be collected to determine the extent, if any, of on-site contamination attributable to the drum storage area. In addition, two background samples will be collected in an area not affected by on-site activities. These samples will be collected to document background soil condition.

A total of three sediment samples are proposed for the Metem Corporation site. One sediment sample will be collected from a drainage ditch located approximately 30 feet west of the facility at a point considered to be the most likely overland migration pathway of contaminants from the site to the drainage ditch. This drainage ditch discharges into Eastmans Brook which is located approximately 600 feet north of the site. Another sediment sample will be collected where the drainage ditch meets Eastmans Brook and an additional sample will be collected from a wetland located approximately 0.25 mile downstream along Eastmans Brook. All sediment samples are being collected to determine if contaminants are migrating to Eastmans Brook and sensitive environments.

One surface water sample will be collected from the wetland area to determine if contaminants attributable to the site have migrated to the wetland located approximately 0.25 mile downstream of the site. A description of all samples is listed Table 3-1.

3.2 Sampling Procedures

Listed below are standard operating procedures (SOPs) for sampling that will be conducted at the Metem Corporation site. WESTON will collect a total of 21 samples with all QA/QC and background samples incorporated into this total. Table 3-2 lists the samples to be collected, number of bottles for each sample, analyses to be performed and preservation methods.

3.2.1 Surface Soil Sampling

The following procedures apply to the collection of surface soil from a depth of 0-6" using a stainless steel scoop or trowel:

1) Wear protective gear as specified in the Health and Safety Plan. Samplers shall don new

Figure 3-1

TABLE 3-1
SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
0011-SS01	Grab, Drum storage area, Depth 0-6 inches (Matrix Spike\Matrix Spike Duplicate)
0011-SS02	Grab, Drum storage area, Depth 0-6 inches
0011-SS03	Duplicate of 0011-SS02
0011-SS04	Background Sample, Southeast area of site, Depth 0-6 inches
0011-SS05	Background Sample, Southeast area of site, Depth 0-6 inches
0011-SD01	Grab, Drainage ditch, Depth to 0-6 inches below stream bottom
0011-SD02	Grab, Eastmans Brook at point of entry of drainage ditch, Depth to 0-6 inches
0011-SD03	Grab, Wetland located downstream from the site along Eastmans Brook
0011-SW01	Grab, Wetland area located downstream from the site along Eastmans Brook (Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate)
0011-SW02	Duplicate of 0011-SW01 for Quality Control
0011-TB01	Trip Blank for Quality Control
0011-FB01	Trowel Field Blank for Quality Control
0011-FB02	Bowl Field Blank for Quality Control

WESTON
MANAGERS DESIGNERS/CONSULTANTS

TABLE 3-2
SAMPLE ANALYSIS/BOTTLE TYPE/PRESERVATIONS

SAMPLE LOCATION	SAMPLE BOTTLES	ANALYSIS	PRESERVATION
0011-SS01	2x40 ml vials 2x8 oz jar 2x8 oz jar	VOCs Extractables Inorganics	Ice Ice Ice
0011-SS02	4x40 ml vials 1x8 oz jar 1x8 oz jar	VOCs Extractables Inorganics	Ice Ice Ice
0011-SS03	2x40 ml vials 1x8 oz jar 1x8 oz jar	VOCs Extractables Inorganics	Ice Ice Ice
0011-SS04	2x40 ml vials 1x8 oz jar 1x8 oz jar	VOCs Extractables Inorganics	Ice Ice Ice
0011-SS05	2x40 ml vials 1x8 oz jar 1x8 oz jar	VOCs Extractables Inorganics	Ice Ice Ice
0011-SW01	6x40 ml vials 12x1 L amber bottles 3x1 L polyethylene bottles	VOCs Extractables Inorganics	HCl to pH < 2, Ice Ice HNO_3 to pH < 2, Ice
0011-SW02	2x40 ml vials 4x1 L amber bottles 1x1 L polyethylene bottles	VOCs Extractables Inorganics	HCl to pH < 2, Ice Ice HNO_3 to pH < 2, Ice
0011-SD01	2x40 ml vial 1x8 oz bottle 1x8 oz bottle	VOCs Extractables Inorganics	Ice Ice Ice
0011-SD02	2x40 ml vial 1x8 oz bottle 1x8 oz bottle	VOCs Extractables Inorganics	Ice Ice Ice
0011-SD03	2x40 ml vial 1x8 oz bottle 1x8 oz bottle	VOCs Extractables Inorganics	Ice Ice Ice
0011-TB01	2x40 ml vials 4x1 L amber bottles 1x1 L polyethylene bottles	VOCs Extractables Inorganics	HCl to pH < 2, Ice Ice HNO_3 to pH < 2, Ice
0011-FB01	2x40 ml vials 4x1 L amber bottles 1x1 L polyethylene bottles	VOCs Extractables Inorganics	HCl to pH < 2, Ice Ice HNO_3 to pH < 2, Ice
0011-FB02	2x40 ml vials 4x1 L amber bottles 1x1 L polyethylene bottles	VOCs Extractables Inorganics	HCl to pH < 2, Ice Ice HNO_3 to pH < 2, Ice

stainless steel scoop or trowel:

1) Wear protective gear as specified in the Health and Safety Plan. Samplers shall don new sampling gloves prior to sampling at each new location.

2) Use a decontaminated stainless steel trowel to scrape away surficial organic material (grass, leaves, etc.).

3) Obtain soil sample using the trowel by scooping soil from the surface to 6 inches below the surface.

4) Take and record HNu and OVA reading.

5) Empty contents of the scoop/trowel into a decontaminated stainless steel pan. Repeat steps 2 and 3 until enough soil is collected to fill required containers.

6) Fill volatile sample bottles immediately so as to not compromise sample integrity.

7) Homogenize soil in the pan using a decontaminated stainless steel utensil and transfer samples into required containers. Homogenization shall be completed as per the following procedure.

   After collection of the volatile sample(s), the soil in the stainless steel pan will be scraped from the sides, corners and bottom of the pan, rolled to the middle of the pan, and initially mixed. The soil will then be quartered and moved to the four corners of the pan. Each quarter will then be mixed individually and when completed be rolled to the center of the pan and mixed once again.

8) Place analytical samples in cooler and chill with ice. Samples will be shipped within 24 hours to the designated CLP laboratory.

9) Fill out field notebook, sample log sheet, custody seals, labels and Chain-of-Custody forms.

3.2.2 Surface Water Sampling

The following procedure will apply to the collection of surface water:

1) Wear protective gear as specified in the Health and Safety Plan. Samplers shall don new sampling gloves prior to sampling at each new location.

2) The following equipment will be used to collect samples:

   a) sample containers

b) a decontaminated stainless steel or Teflon scoop (if necessary)

c) a decontaminated glass or stainless steel beaker clamped to a sampling pole (if necessary)

3) Measure and record temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and specific conductance.

4) Samples shall be taken prior to sediment samples and collected moving in an upstream direction. Submerge the bottle, scoop or beaker and collect a sample. Care should be exercised for a beaker or scoop when pouring the water in the sample bottles. Samples for VOA analyses will be collected from the first beaker or scoop.

5) The preservation procedure shall be:

a) VOAs - Determine the amount of 1:1 HCl preservative required to adjust the pH of the sample to less than 2 in an extra 40 ml glass vial. If effervescence occurs when the bottle is tapped, volatile samples will be submitted without preservative and noted on the respective Traffic Report. Add this volume to the empty 40 ml glass vials prior to sampling. Fill each container with sample to just overflowing so that no air bubbles are entrapped inside.

b) Other Parameters - Fill each container and preserve immediately. To test for pH, pour a minimal portion of sample onto broad range pH paper to verify if the appropriate pH level has been obtained.

6) Place analytical samples in cooler and chill with ice. Samples will be shipped to the designated CLP laboratory within 24 hours.

7) Fill out field notebook, sample log sheet, labels, custody seals and Chain-of-Custody forms.

3.2.3 Sediment Sampling

The following procedures apply to the collection of sediment from an approximate depth of 0-6" using a stainless steel scoop or trowel:

1) Wear protective gear as specified in the Health and Safety Plan. Samplers shall don new sampling gloves prior to sampling at each new location.

2) Obtain sediment sample using the scoop/trowel by scooping sediment from the surface to 6 inches below the surface and allowing surface water to drain off.

3) Empty contents of the scoop/trowel into a decontaminated stainless steel pan. Repeat steps 2 and 3 until enough sediment is collected to fill required containers.

4) Fill volatile sample bottles immediately so as to not compromise sample integrity.

5) Homogenize sediment in the pan using a decontaminated stainless steel utensil and transfer samples into required containers. Homogenization shall be completed as per the following procedure:

   After collection of the volatile sample(s), the sediment in the stainless steel pan will be scraped from the sides, corners and bottom of the pan, rolled to the middle of the pan, and initially mixed. The sediment will then be quartered and moved to the four corners of the pan. Each quarter will then be mixed individually and when completed be rolled to the center of the pan and mixed once again.

6) Place analytical samples in cooler and chill with ice. Samples will be shipped within 24 hours to the designated CLP laboratory.

7) Fill out field notebook, sample log sheet, custody seals, labels and Chain-of-Custody forms.

3.3 Stream Water Flow Measurement

Discussed below are various methods and techniques used to measure cross-section and stream velocities with respect to the velocity-area open channel technique of stream flow measurement. These techniques will be applied whenever stream flow information from USGS data is not available.

The most common method of open channel flow determination is the velocity-area method. In this method, a flow or discharge measurement is computed as the summation of the products of partial areas of the flow cross-section and their respective average velocities. This is represented by the formula:

$$Q = \text{SUM}(av)$$

where:

Q = total discharge,
a = individual partial cross-sectional area,
v = corresponding mean velocity normal to the partial area.

The first step in making a measurement is to select a straight reach of the stream with a stable stream bed and cross-section. The reach should be free of protruding objects such as large rocks, piers or weeds which would create turbulence. A flat streambed will eliminate vertical components of velocity. Width determination for shallow streams and brooks can usually be accomplished by a simple tape measurement. Depth determinations are taken directly with a measured rod or sounding weight. Vertical transects should be spaced such that each section

measures less than 10% of the volume of the stream.

The actual flow velocity measurement will be accomplished using a current meter. Current meters provide a rather quick and relatively accurate method of determining flow velocity. The basic concept for the use of a current meter is that a rotating element at the end of the vertical shaft is submerged beneath the stream's surface where the flow of the water rotates the element. The speed of rotation of the element is measured directly by the current meter. Velocity measurements are made by wading measurements, particularly in rapid streams or after a storm event. Wading measurements will be made from a position that least affects the velocity of water passing the current meter.

The following procedures may be applied to the measurement of stream flow:

Six-tenths Method

This method is best utilized when the depth of the stream is less than 0.8 meters (2.6 feet), but greater than 0.1 meters (0.3 feet). One measurement is taken at a depth of 0.6 of the total depth below the surface along each of the vertical transects and averaged to determine total stream flow. If the stream depth is between 0.3 and 1.5 feet, then a Pygmy meter will be used. For depths greater than 1.5 feet, a Price AA meter will be used.

Two-point Method

This method may only be utilized for stream exhibiting a depth greater than 0.8 meters (2.6 feet). In this method, measurements are taken at 0.2 and 0.8 of the total depth below the surface. The two measurements are then averaged to obtain the mean velocity along the selected vertical transect. All vertical transects are subsequently averaged to determine overall stream flow.

Three-point Method

This method, as for the two-point method, is restricted to streams which exhibit a depth greater than 0.8 meters (2.6 feet). In this method, velocities are determined with a current meter at 0.2, 0.6, and 0.8 of the total depth below the surface. The 0.2 and 0.8 readings are subsequently averaged and then the result is averaged with the 0.6 reading.

3.4 Decontamination

As detailed in the previous sections, all equipment involved in field sampling activities will be decontaminated prior to and subsequent to sampling. Decontamination of sampling equipment will be kept to a minimum in the field and whenever possible dedicated sampling equipment will be used. Decontamination sampling equipment including scoops/trowels and bowls will be

conducted as follows:

1) Alconox detergent and potable water scrub

2) Potable water rinse

3) A 10% nitric acid rinse (ultra pure grade) when sampling for inorganics.

4) Distilled or potable water rinse.

5) Methanol rinse followed by a hexane rinse (pesticide grade or better).

6) Air dry.

7) Deionized water rinse.

8) Air dry (sufficient time will be allowed for the equipment to completely dry).

9) Wrap or cover exposed ends of sampling equipment with aluminum foil (shiny side out) for transport and handling.

4.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

This section details the Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) sample requirements for all field activities performed during the sampling effort.

4.1 Field Instrument Calibration and Preventive Maintenance

The sampling team is responsible for assuring that a master calibration/maintenance log will be maintained for each measuring device. This log will be maintained in the field logbook. Each log will include at a minimum where applicable:

- name of device and/or instrument calibrated
- device/instrument serial/I.D. number
- frequency of calibration
- date of calibration
- results of calibration
- name of person performing the calibration
- identification of the calibration gas (HNu, OVA)
- buffer solutions (pH meter only)

Equipment to be used each day shall be calibrated prior to the commencement of the days activities.

4.2 QA/QC Sample Collection

4.2.1 Trip Blanks

On events of aqueous volatile sampling, a trip blank is to be collected. A trip blank is an aliquot of deionized, demonstrated analyte-free water which is sealed in 40 ml glass vials with teflon lined septum caps prior to the initiation of field work. This blank is applied in sample data validation to determine if any cross contamination has occurred between samples during shipment. These sealed bottles will be placed in a fiberboard cooler after filling and accompany field personnel to the sampling locations.

Trip blanks will be collected in accordance with the procedures listed below.

1) Pour deionized water into an extra vial. Determine the amount of 1:1 hydrochloric acid (HCl) dropwise to lower sample pH to less than 2, verifying with broad range pH paper. Fill the two sample vials required with predetermined volume of HCl.

2) Proceed to fill the two vials just to overflowing and seal so that no air bubbles are entrapped inside. Place in sample cooler.

3) Complete sample log, labels, custody seals, and Chain-of-Custody forms. Record in field notebook.

4.2.2 Field Blanks

A field blank will consist of pouring deionized, demonstrated analyte free water over decontaminated sampling equipment to evaluate potential cross contamination from inadequate decontamination. The frequency of field blank collection is one per decontamination event per type of equipment, not to exceed more than one per day. For the purposes of an SSI, field blank collection will not exceed a total of three samples. Blank will be taken at the beginning of each day for all parameters of interest (excluding physical parameters) and shipped with the samples taken subsequently that day. For the Metem Corporation Site, trowel and bowl field blanks will be collected.

Field blanks will be collected in accordance with the procedure listed below:

1) Decontaminate sampler using the procedure specified in Section 3.4 of this plan.

2) Pour deionized water over the sampling device and collect the rinsate in the appropriate sample containers. VOA vials are filled and preserved in the same manner as trip blank vials.

3) Preserve remaining samples as specified in Table 3-1 of this plan. Test pH by pouring a small portion of sample on broad range pH paper over a collection bowl. Place in sample cooler.

4) Complete sample log, labels, custody seals and Chain-of-Custody forms. Record in field notebook.

4.2.3 Deionized Water Blanks

The deionized (DI) water utilized for the trip and field blanks will be collected separately at a rate of one sample per sampling event and analyzed for CLP TCL/TAL parameters. The criteria to be demonstrated as analyte-free will be consistent with that specified in the USEPA Region II Quality Assurance Manual (October 1989), and is as follows:

Purgeable organics	< 10 ppb
Semivolatile organics	< CRQL
Pesticides/PCBs	< CRQL
Inorganics	< CRDL

where the CRQL is represented by the Contract Required Quantitation Limit and the CRDL is represented by the Contract Required Detection Limit in the most recent CLP Statement of

Works. For specific common laboratory contaminants such as methylene chloride, acetone, toluene, 2-butanone and phthalates, the allowable limits are three times the respective CRQLs.

Data generated as a result of this analysis will be incorporated into the SSI report for the site. Additionally, a copy of each DI water analysis will be maintained in the Metem Corporation central file.

4.2.4 Duplicate Samples

Duplicate samples will be sent for laboratory analysis to evaluate the reproducibility of the sampling technique used. At a minimum, a rate of one duplicate in twenty samples will be obtained of each matrix. Soil and sediment matrices, for the purpose of the SSI project, are considered to be the same matrix. The analysis of CLP Target Compound List organic matrix spike/matrix duplicates will involve the collection of triple sample volume for aqueous samples only.

4.2.5 Split Samples

Splitting of samples in the instance of an SSI would be performed when the site owner/operator wishes to ensure the sample results generated by WESTON are accurate. WESTON is not responsible for obtaining the desired amount of sample containers for the site owner/operator. It is not necessary to assess the site owner/operator laboratory performance or laboratory methods used, although these methods should be of equivalent performance. The site owner/operator will be informed that split samples are to be analyzed at their own expense. Documentation of split samples is shown on Figure 4-1.

Soil and sediment samples obtained for volatile analysis may not be split. In this instance, samples must be collected as co-located grabs. Furthermore, it may be necessary to co-locate or depth integrate collection so sufficient sample volume is obtained. When splitting aqueous samples, homogenization of the sample is only necessary if heterogeneity is suspected (i.e., leachate).

During the on-site reconnaissance the facility Engineer for Metem Corporation, Mr. Joseph Janssen, informed WESTON personnel that he did not wish to split samples.

4.2.6 Background Samples

In order to accurately assess any potential contamination on the site owner/operator property, one background sample for each pathway matrix of concern will be collected. The analysis of each sample will be equal to those specified for the environmental samples.

FIGURE 4-1

RECEIPT FOR SAMPLES
EPA WORK ASSIGNMENT NUMBER _____

WESTON WORK CHARGE NO.	PROJECT NAME	NAME OF FACILITY
SAMPLERS: (Signature)		
SPLIT SAMPLES OFFERED ☐ Accepted ☐ Declined		FACILITY LOCATION

STA. NO.	DATE	TIME	COMP.	GRAB	SPLIT SAMPLES	SAMPLE NUMBERS	STATION DESCRIPTION	NO. OF CONTAINERS	REMARKS

TRANSFERRED BY: (Signature)	RECEIVED BY: (Signature) TELEPHONE
DATE TIME	TITLE DATE TIME

DISTRIBUTION: Original to FOL; 2nd Copy of Private Party or Government Agency

4.2.7 Data Validation

WESTON personnel, trained and approved by USEPA Region II Monitoring Management Branch, will perform all data validation utilizing the most current USEPA Region II Data Validation guidelines.

5.0 FIELD CHANGES AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

The SSI Manager (SSIM) or his designee is responsible for all SSI activities. The SSIM may be required to modify generic site procedures to accommodate site-specific needs or unforeseeable events. In the event is becomes necessary to modify a procedure, the SSIM will notify the USEPA Region II Site Assessment Manager (SAM) with copies of correspondence going to the USEPA Region II Project Officer (PO) and Contracting Officer (CO). Alterations in the TWP are to be documented in the field logbook which is signed by the initiator and the SSIM.